

Session One: Vocabulary Plus

Vocabulary Bank: Use this vocabulary box to clarify any words you don't understand in the session or Internet sites.

Amplitude: amount of energy in a wave

Concave lens: a lens thicker at the edges than in the middle that causes light rays to spread apart

Concave mirror: a mirror that curves inward at the middle

Convex lens: a lens that is thicker in the middle than at the edges that causes light rays to come together

Convex mirror: a mirror that curves outward in the middle

Crest: the highest point of a wave

Electromagnetic radiation: wave energy given off by the sun

Electromagnetic Spectrum: the range of electromagnetic radiation from longer to shorter wavelengths

Energy: the ability to do work or cause change

Filament: the wire in an incandescent light bulb

Fluorescent: a type of light that uses less energy

Frequency: the number of waves produced in a wave (light or sound)

Friction: forces created by the rubbing of two things together

Hertz: unit used to measure wave frequency

Incandescent: a type of light that uses more energy-more costly

Infrared rays: invisible sunrays that warm your skin

Lasers: a straight form of light that does not spread out

Opaque: an object that light cannot travel through

Optic fibers: long thin strands of glass used in lasers

Reflection: the bouncing of light and sound off a surface

Refraction: the bending of light as it passes from one material to another

Static Electricity: electricity formed by using

Translucent: an object that allows light to travel and scatter through it

Transparent: a clear object that allows light to travel straight through it

Trough: the lowest point of a wave

Ultraviolet radiation: sometimes called UV or black lights that cause materials to glow in the dark and sunburns when sent out from the sun

Vacuum: a space empty of all matter

Wavelength: the distance between one crest of a wave and the next crest